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(54) **TIME-SHARING CURRENT SENSE CIRCUIT FOR A MULTI-PHASE CONVERTER**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **323/283**

(58) **Field of Search** 323/268, 282, 323/283, 285, 351

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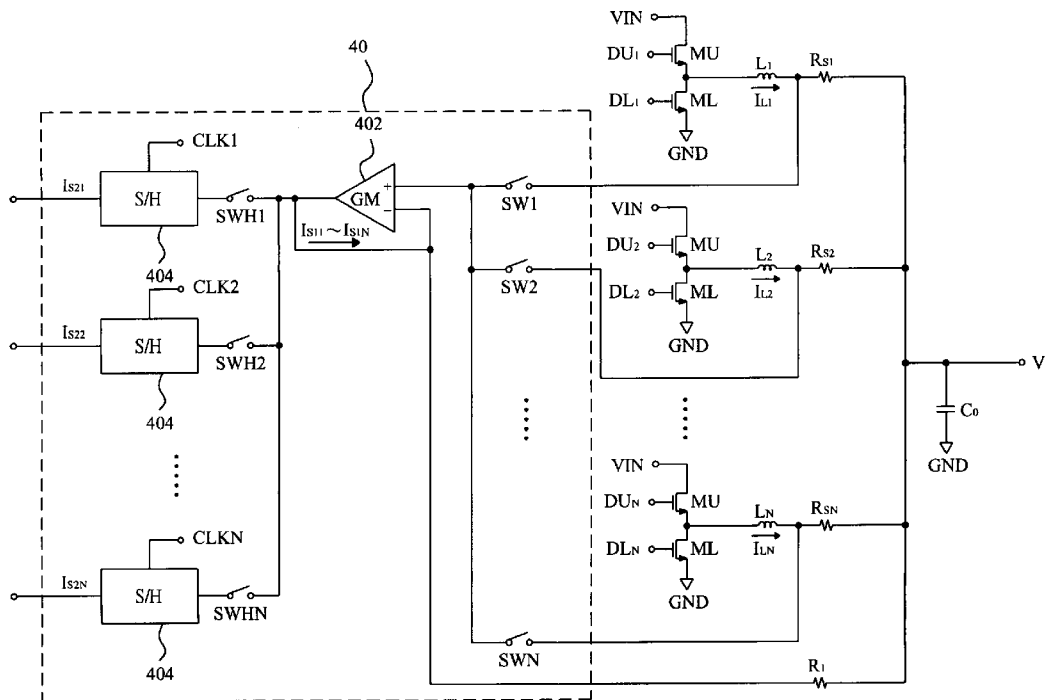
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a time-sharing current sense circuit for a multi-phase converter, a common transconductive amplifier is selectively connected to the channels of the converter power stage by a plurality of first switches under the control of a set of control clocks to detect the channel current of a selected channel among the channels so as to generate a sense current, and a sense current generated by the common transconductive amplifier from the sensed channel current is switched by a plurality of second switches under the control of the same control clocks to connect to one of a plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits each corresponding to one of the channels to generate a current sense signal to modulate the channel current of the selected channel.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



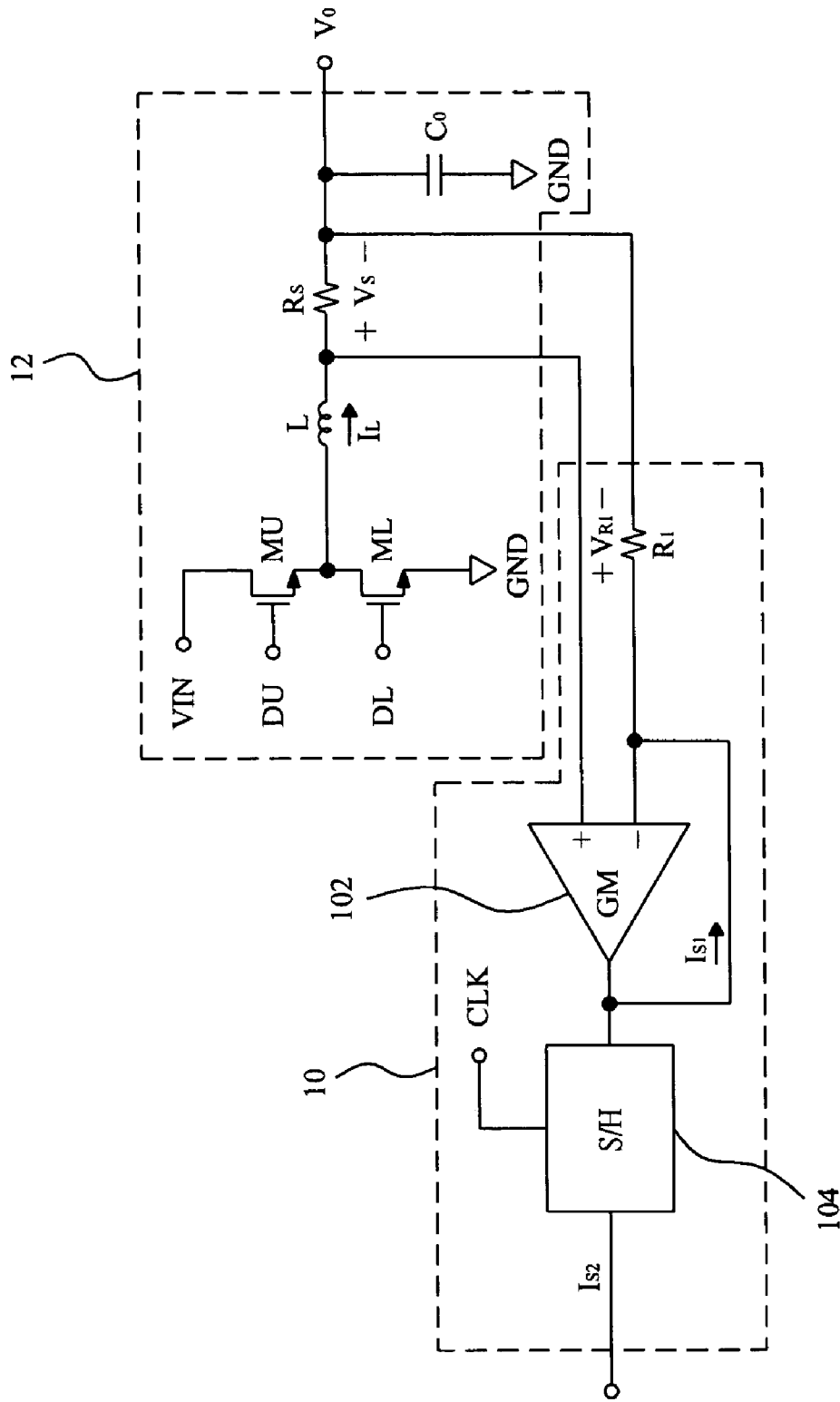


Fig. 1 (Prior Art)

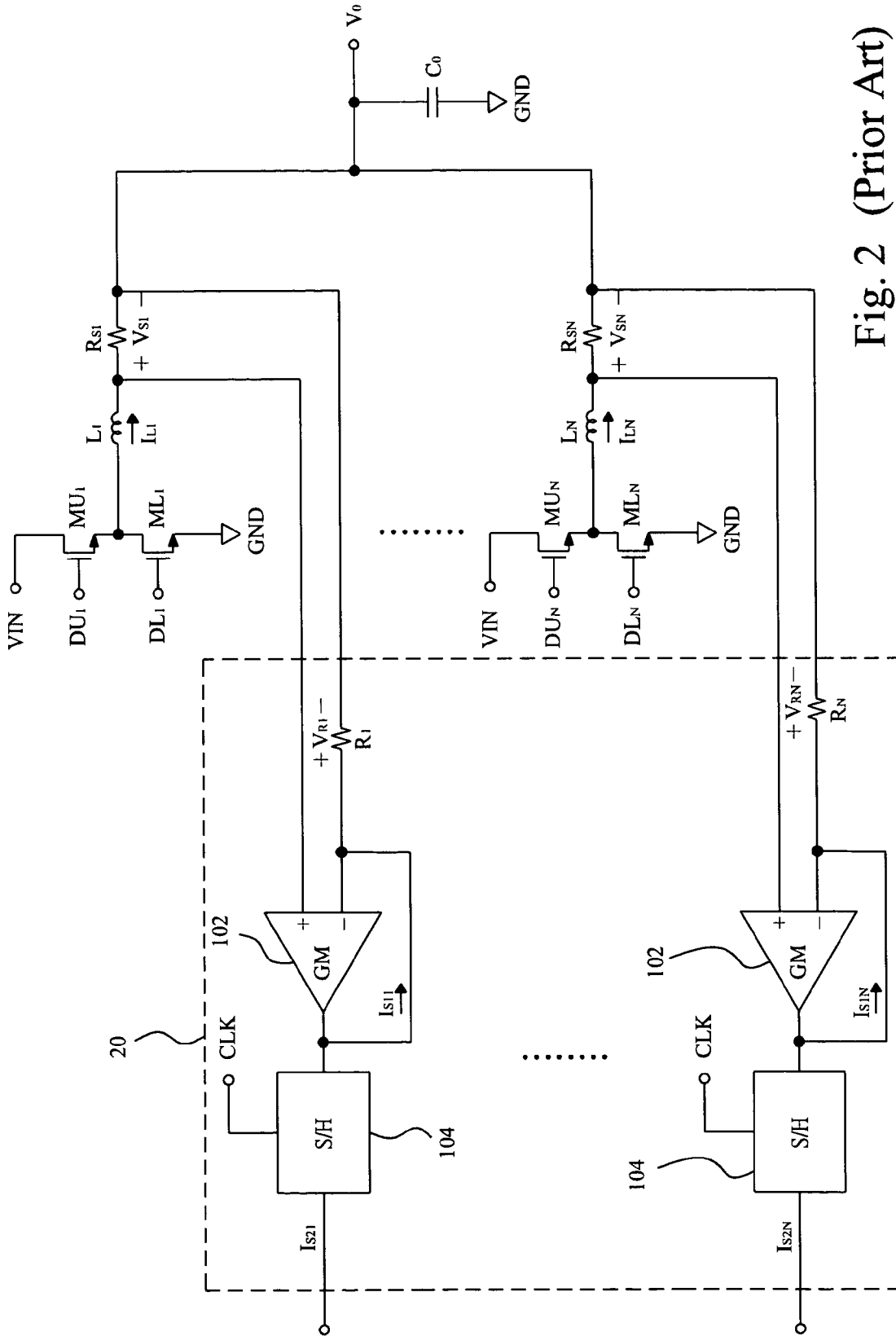


Fig. 2 (Prior Art)

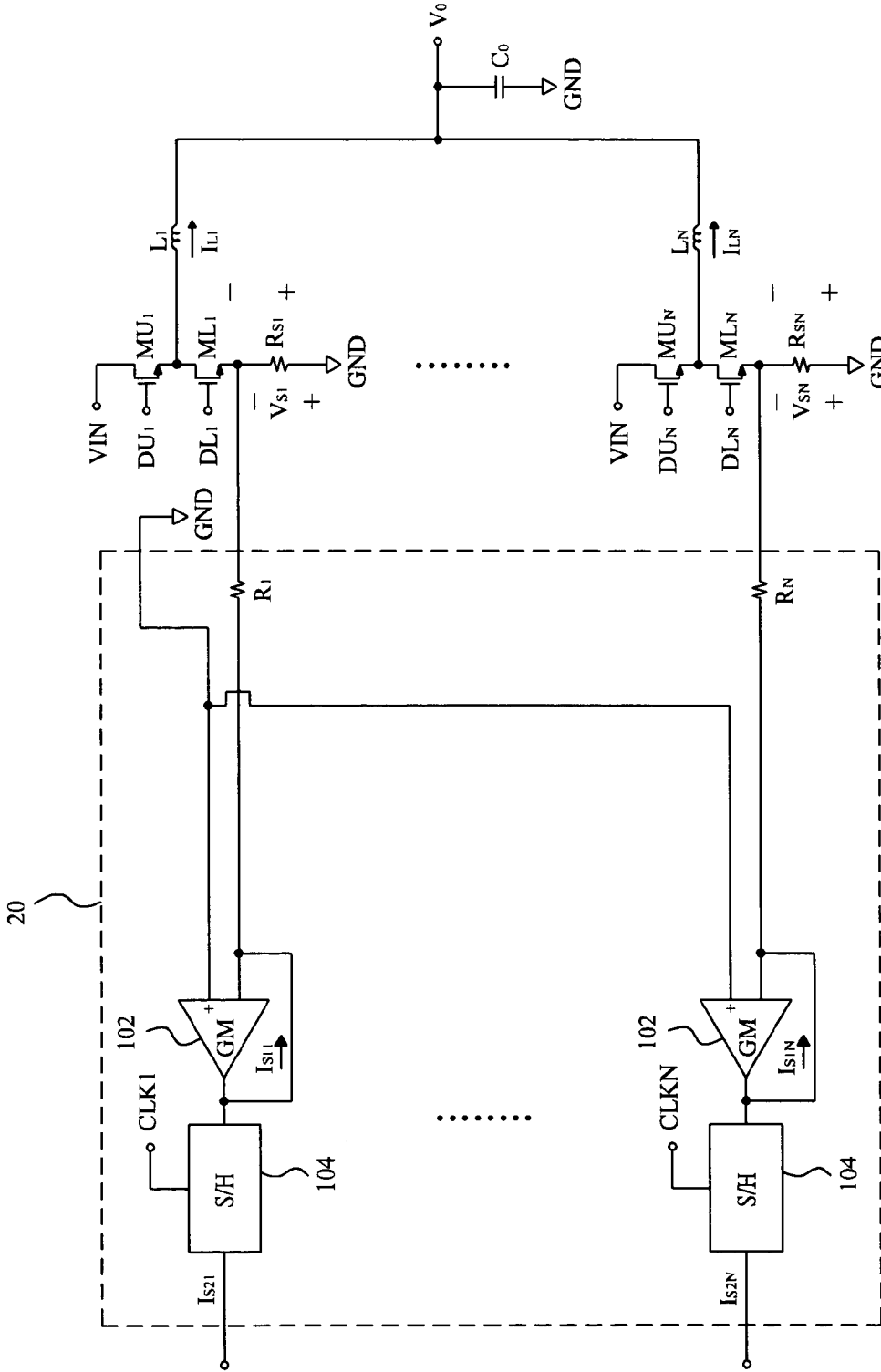


Fig. 3 (Prior Art)

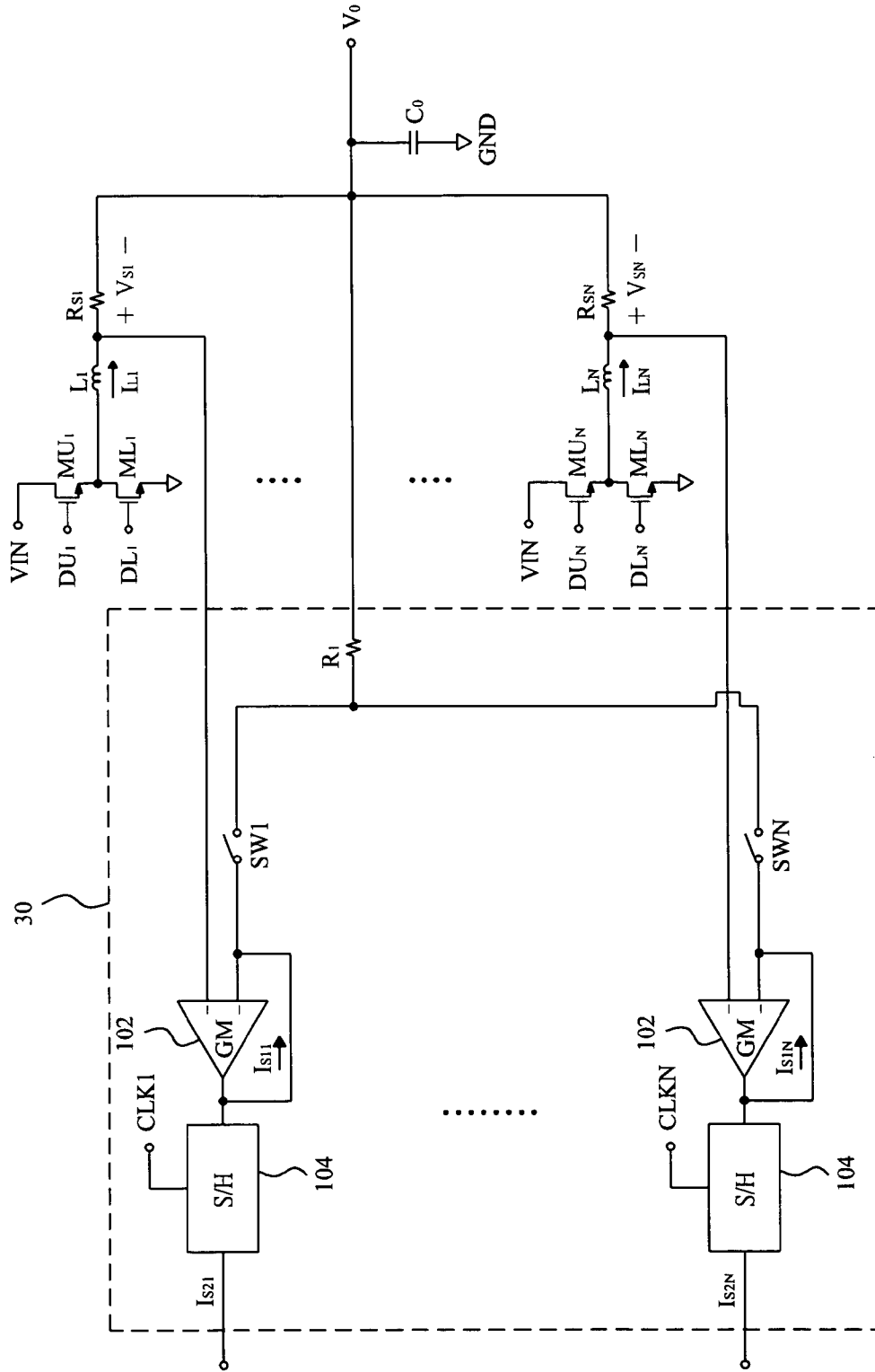


Fig. 4 (Prior Art)

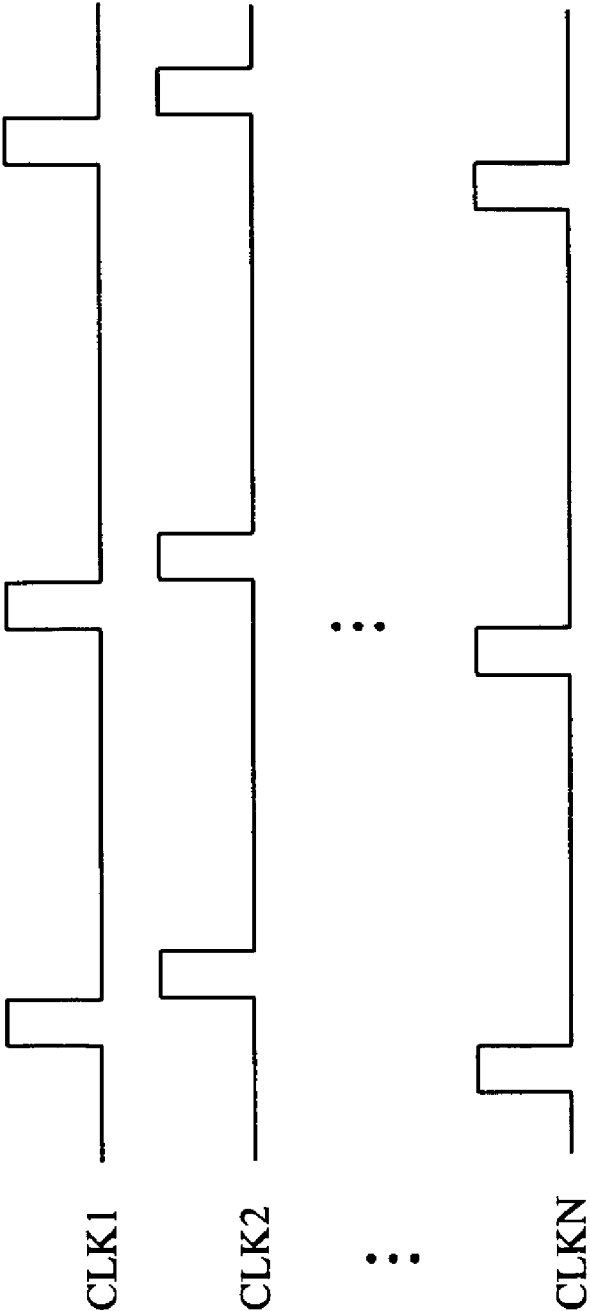


Fig. 5

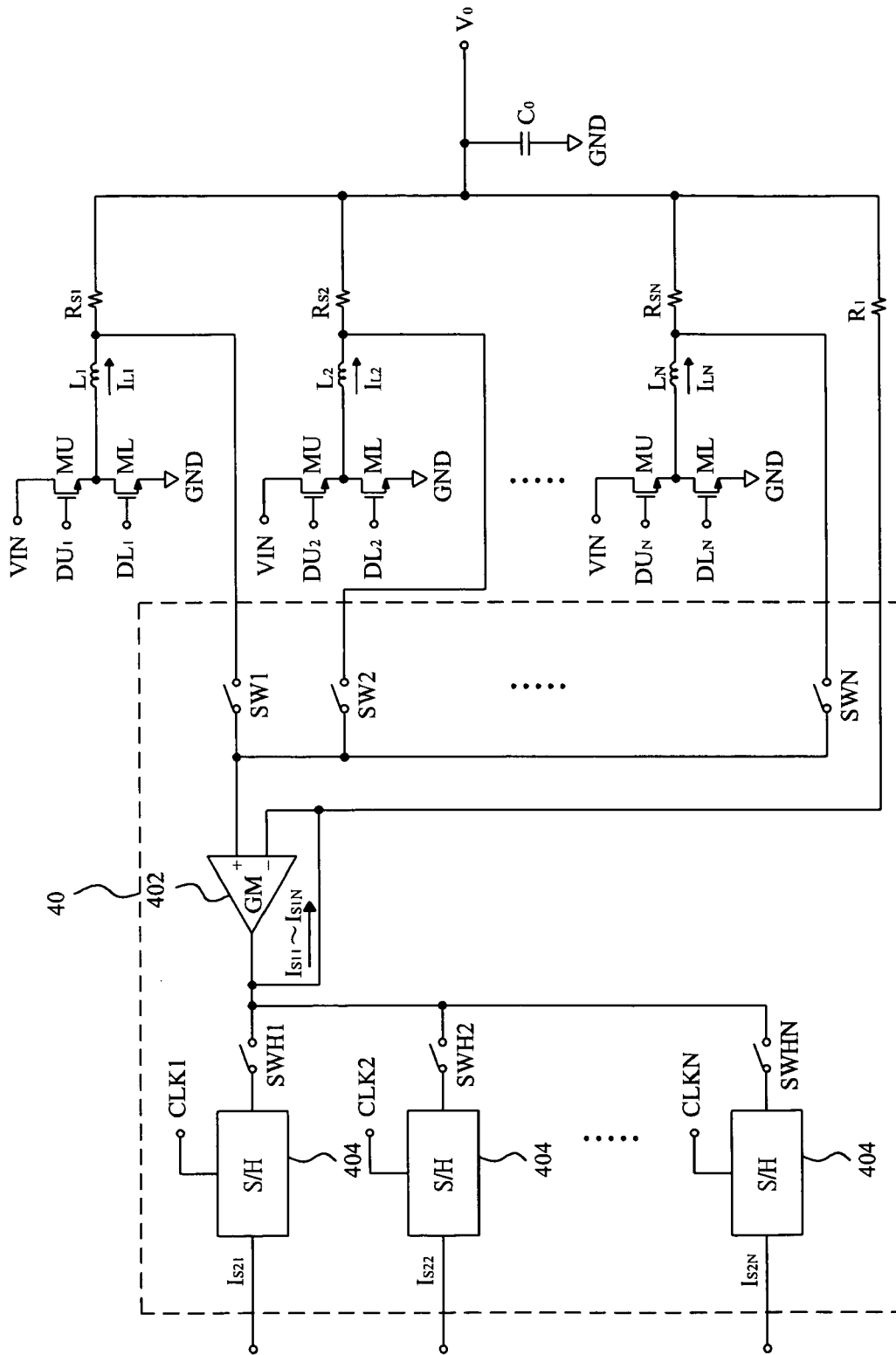


Fig. 6

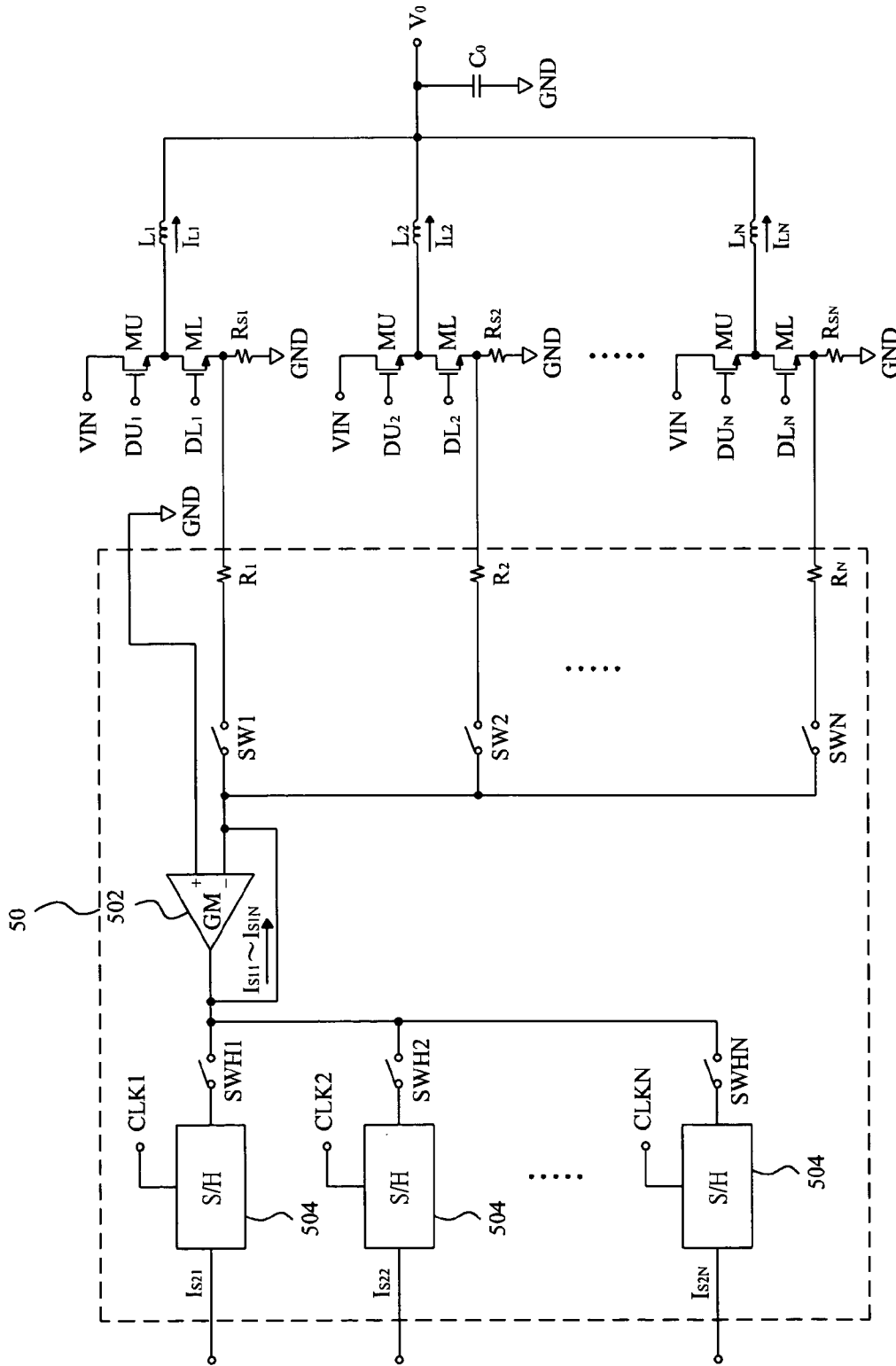


Fig. 7

TIME-SHARING CURRENT SENSE CIRCUIT FOR A MULTI-PHASE CONVERTER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to a multi-phase converter and more particularly, to a current sense circuit for a multi-phase converter.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In FIG. 1, it is shown a current sense circuit 10 for a power stage 12 of a single-phase DC-to-DC converter in which a high-side transistor MU and a low-side transistor ML connected between an input voltage VIN and ground GND are switched to thereby generate a channel current I_L flowing through an inductor L and a sense resistor R_S . In the current sense circuit 10, the two inputs of a transconductive amplifier 102 are connected to the opposite terminals of the sense resistor R_S , respectively, so as to detect the channel current I_L flowing through the sense resistor R_S from which a sense current I_{S1} is generated, and a sampling-and-holding circuit 104 is connected to the output of the transconductive amplifier 102 to generate a current sense signal I_{S2} by sampling-and-holding the sense current I_{S1} under the control of a control clock CLK for the converter 12 to adjust the duty cycles of the drive signals DU and DL for the high-side and low-side transistors MU and ML to modulate the channel current I_L . To balance the voltages on the two inputs of the transconductive amplifier 102, a voltage-to-current resistor R_1 is inserted between the inverting input of the transconductive amplifier 102 and the sense resistor R_S , and the voltage across the voltage-to-current resistor R_1 is

$$V_{R1}=V_S, \tag{EQ-1}$$

where V_S is the voltage across the sense resistor R_S . The sense current is

$$I_{S1} = \frac{V_{R1}}{R_1}, \tag{EQ-2}$$

and by substituting EQ-1 into EQ-2, it is obtained

$$I_{S1} = \frac{V_S}{R_1}. \tag{EQ-3}$$

On the other hand, the voltage across the sense resistor R_S is

$$V_S=I_L \times R_S, \tag{EQ-4}$$

and from EQ-3 and EQ-4, it is obtained the sense current

$$I_{S1} = I_L \times \frac{R_S}{R_1}, \tag{EQ-5}$$

which is proportional to the channel current I_L . Therefore, the converter power stage 12 is able to monitor the channel current I_L by use of the current sense signal I_{S2} for the modulation thereof.

A multi-phase converter power stage is constructed with a plurality of single-phase converter power stages connected in parallel. FIG. 2 shows a conventional current sense circuit 20 for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage having a plurality of channels each including a high-side switch MU_i ($i=1-N$) connected between an input voltage VIN and a phase node, a low-side switch ML_i ($i=1-N$) connected between the phase node and a system reference, and an inductor L_i ($i=1-N$) connected between the phase node and a converter output V_o . To sense the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} of the converter power stage, each channel is provided with a sense resistor R_{Si} ($i=1-N$) connected between the inductor L_i and the converter output V_o , and the two opposite terminals of the sense resistor R_{Si} are connected to the two inputs of a corresponding transconductive amplifier 102, respectively, so as to generate a corresponding sense current I_{S1i} ($i=1-N$) from the corresponding channel currents I_{Li} for the corresponding sampling-and-holding circuit 104 to further generate the corresponding current sense signals I_{S2i} ($i=1-N$) to adjust the duty cycles of the drive signals DU_i and DL_i of the corresponding high-side MOS transistor MU_i and the low-side MOS transistor ML_i , in order to modulate the channel current I_{Li} ($i=1-N$).

FIG. 3 shows another conventional art using the same current sense circuit 20 of FIG. 2 for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage. However, the sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} are inserted between the low-side MOS transistors ML and ground GND, respectively, for each channel, instead of between the converter output V_o and the inductors L_1 - L_N . All the non-inverting inputs of the transconductive amplifiers 102 are grounded, and the inverting inputs thereof are connected to the respective sense resistor R_{Si} ($i=1-N$) through a respective voltage-to-current resistor R_i ($i=1-N$). Alternatively, the circuit shown in FIG. 3 can be further modified by replacing the sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} between the low-side MOS transistors ML and ground GND with the ON-resistances of the low-side MOS transistors ML, in which the operational principle thereof is similar to that of the circuit shown in FIG. 2, only that the ON-resistances of the low-side MOS transistors ML are used to serve as the sense resistors for current sensing for each channel of the converter power stage.

When the phases or channels of the converter power stage are increased in number, the pin number and the chip size of the chip containing the current sense circuit 20 both are increased dramatically for multiple transconductive amplifiers 102 are needed. To reduce the pin number of the current sense circuit 20, an improved circuit 30 is proposed as shown in FIG. 4, in which there are still N transconductive amplifiers 102 employed each for one of the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} . However, a common voltage-to-current resistor R_1 is connected between the converter output V_o and N switches SW_1 - SW_N to switch one of the transconductive amplifiers 102 to connect to the common voltage-to-current resistor R_1 , and by turning on the switches SW_1 - SW_N one by one (i.e., each once a time) under the control of control clocks CLK1-CLKN in conjunction with a selected sampling-and-holding circuit 102, the channels are in turn sensed to generate the corresponding current sense signal I_{S2i} . As a result, the current sense circuit 30 is able to reduce N-1 pins for the chip containing the current sense circuit 30. For time-sharing operating this circuit 30, the control clocks CLK1-CLKN shown in FIG. 5 are applied to the switches SW_1 - SW_N and the sampling-and-holding circuits 104. However, due to the large number of the transconductive amplifiers 102, the current sense circuit 30 still requires large chip size.

Moreover, no matter the circuit **20** shown in FIGS. **2** and **3** or the circuit **30** shown in FIG. **4**, each channel is provided with a transconductive amplifier **102**, it is thus introduced variations of amplifier input offset voltage resulted from variations between different transconductive amplifiers **102** for various channels.

Therefore, it is desired a current sense circuit with reduced pin number and chip size for a multi-phase converter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide a current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter for the pin number and the chip size thereof both to be reduced.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a time-sharing current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter to sense the channel currents thereof by common electronic element.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter without amplifier input offset voltage variations for various channels thereof.

In a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage having a plurality of channels each including a high-side switch connected between an input voltage and a phase node, a low-side switch connected between the phase node and a system reference, an inductor connected between the phase node and a converter output, and a sense resistor connected in series with the inductor or the low-side switch, according to the present invention, a time-sharing current sense circuit uses a common transconductive amplifier to generate a sense current from the various channel currents of the converter power stage, wherein the transconductive amplifier has its input selectively connected to one of the channels by a plurality of first switches to sense the respective channel current to generate a sense current for the sensed channel, and the output of the transconductive amplifier is switched between a plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits by a plurality of second switches to connected the sense current to the respective one of the channels to sense the respective sampling-and-holding circuit to generate a current sense signal to modulate the channel current. The transconductive amplifier is commonly used for all the channels of the converter, and the first and second switches are controlled by the same set of control clocks. Due to the common transconductive amplifier used for all channels, the variations of amplifier input offset voltage are avoided. In a first embodiment, one input of the common transconductive amplifier is only connected to the converter output, and in a second embodiment, one input of the common transconductive amplifier is only connected to the system reference, resulting in the reduction of the pin number.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** shows a conventional current sense circuit for a single-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage;

FIG. **2** shows a conventional current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage;

FIG. **3** shows another conventional art using the same current sense circuit of FIG. **2** for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage;

FIG. **4** shows a conventional current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage, which is able to reduce the number of pins;

FIG. **5** shows the timing diagram of the control clocks CLK1-CLKN for a time-sharing operation;

FIG. **6** shows the first embodiment of a current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage according to the present invention; and

FIG. **7** shows the second embodiment of a current sense circuit for a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. **6** shows a multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage that employs the first embodiment of a current sense circuit according to the present invention, in which the multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage has a plurality of channels each including a pair of high-side and low-side MOS transistors MU and ML connected between an input voltage VIN and ground GND as the system reference, and those high-side and low-side MOS transistors MU and ML are switched to generate a plurality of channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} flowing, respectively, through a plurality of inductors L_1 - L_N each connected to the phase node between the high-side and low-side MOS transistors MU and ML of a respective channel and a plurality of sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} each connected between the converter output V_o and a respective one of the inductors L_1 - L_N . The current sense circuit **40** employs a common transconductive amplifier **402** to generate a plurality of sense currents I_{S11} - I_{S1N} each derived from a respective one of the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} in the manner that the transconductive amplifier **402** has its non-inverting input selectively connected to one of the sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} by switching a plurality of switches SW_1 - SW_N , and its inverting input connected to its output and to the converter output V_o through a common voltage to current resistor R_1 , by which the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} are switched to be sensed one-by-one to the transconductive amplifier **402** and each time only a sensed channel is coupled to the transconductive amplifier **402** through the respective one among the switches SW_1 - SW_N , and the sense currents I_{S11} - I_{S1N} generated by the transconductive amplifier **402** on its output, respectively, from the respective sensed one among the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} are switched to the respective one of a plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits **404** by switching a plurality of switches SW_{H1} - SW_{HN} each inserted between the output of the transconductive amplifier **402** and one of the sampling-and-holding circuits **404**, so as to generate a plurality of current sense signal I_{S21} - I_{S2N} each from the respective one of the sampling-and-holding circuits **404**, in order to modulate the corresponding one of the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} , i.e., the sensed one among the channels.

FIG. **7** shows another multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage that employs the second embodiment of a current sense circuit according to the present invention, in which, similar to that shown in FIG. **6**, the multi-phase DC-to-DC converter power stage has a plurality of channels each including a pair of high-side and low-side MOS transistors MU and ML connected between an input voltage VIN and ground GND as the system reference, and those high-side and low-side MOS transistors MU and ML are switched to generate a plurality of channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} flowing, respectively, through a plurality of inductors L_1 - L_N each connected between the phase node of a respective

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channel and the converter output V_o . However, the sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} are inserted between the low-side MOS transistors ML and ground GND, respectively, for each channel, instead of between the converter output V_o and the inductors L_1 - L_N . Likewise, the current sense circuit **50** employs a common transconductive amplifier **502** to generate a plurality of sense currents I_{S11} - I_{S1N} each derived from a respective one of the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} in the manner that the transconductive amplifier **502** has its non-inverting input connected to ground GND, and its inverting input connected to its output and selectively connected to one of the sense resistors R_{S1} - R_{SN} through one of a plurality of voltage-to-current resistors R_1 - R_N by switching a plurality of switches SW_1 - SW_N , by which the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} are switched to be detected one-by-one to the transconductive amplifier **502** and each time only a sensed channel is coupled to the transconductive amplifier **502** through the respective one among the voltage-to-current resistors R_1 - R_N and the respective one among the switches SW_1 - SW_N , and the sense currents I_{S11} - I_{S1N} generated by the transconductive amplifier **502** on its output, respectively, from the respective sensed one among the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} are switched to the respective one of a plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits **504** by switching a plurality of switches SW_{H1} - SW_{HN} each inserted between the output of the transconductive amplifier **502** and one of the sampling-and-holding circuits **504**, so as to generate a plurality of current sense signal I_{S21} - I_{S2N} each from the respective one of the sampling-and-holding circuits **504**, in order to modulate the corresponding one of the channel currents I_{L1} - I_{LN} , i.e., the sensed one among the channels.

Alternatively, the circuit shown in FIG. 7 can be modified to employ the ON-resistances of the low-side transistors ML as the sense resistors to replace R_{S1} - R_{SN} shown in FIG. 7, and in such scheme, the inverting input of the transconductive amplifier **502** will be connected to the phase node between the high-side and low-side transistor MU and ML of the respective channel through the respective one among the switches SW_1 - SW_N and the respective one among the voltage-to-current resistors R_1 - R_N . Other than that for sensing each of the channel currents, the operational principle of this modified embodiment is the same as that of the circuit shown in FIG. 7, and duplicated description is saved.

For the time-sharing current sense circuits **40** and **50**, the control clocks CLK1-CLKN shown in FIG. 5 are also applicable thereto to switch the two sets of switches SW_1 - SW_N and SW_{H1} - SW_{HN} , and in the time-sharing operation, the channels of the converter power stage are in turn sensed one by one by turning on one switch among SW_1 - SW_N and one switch among SW_{H1} - SW_{HN} corresponding to the sensed channel. For example, if the i -th channel of the converter power stage shown in FIG. 6 is to be sensed, the i -th switches SW_i and SW_{Hi} are turned on by the i -th control clock CLK $_i$, such that the i -th channel is coupled to the transconductive amplifier **402** by the i -th switch SW_i and the i -th sense current I_{Si} derived from the i -th channel current I_{Li} is coupled to the i -th sampling-and-holding circuit **404** by the i -th switch SW_{Hi} to generate the i -th sense current signal I_{S2i} to modulate the i -th channel current I_{Li} . During the time-sharing operation, each time only a channel is sensed and only a pair of switches SW_i and SW_{Hi} are turned on for the input and output of the transconductive amplifier **402** are coupled to the sensed channel.

From the illustrated circuits **40** and **50**, it is obvious that the structure and scale of the circuits are simplified and reduced, and the more the channels there are in a multi-phase converter power stage, the more it is advantageous.

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For a converter power stage having N channels, there will be N-1 transconductive amplifiers saved and as a result, there will be N-1 pins saved, since only one common transconductive amplifier is needed and one input of the transconductive amplifier is commonly used to connect to the converter output or ground GND for the time-sharing current sense circuit according to the present invention. It is therefore to substantially reduce the number of the pins and the chip size of the chip containing the time-sharing current sense circuit. Furthermore, due to the same common transconductive amplifier used to generate the sense current from the corresponding channel current for all channels of the converter power stage, the current sense circuit is able to free from amplifier input offset voltage variations that are traditionally resulted from variations between different amplifiers for various channels in the current sense circuit.

While the present invention has been described in conjunction with preferred embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope thereof as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A time-sharing current sense circuit for a multi-phase converter having a plurality of channels each including a high-side switch connected between an input voltage and a phase node, a low-side switch connected between said phase node and a system reference, and an inductor connected between said phase node and a converter output for a channel current flowing therethrough, said time-sharing current sense circuit comprising:

- a common transconductive amplifier for generating a sense current representative of said channel current for each of said plurality of channels;
- a plurality of first switches each between said common transconductive amplifier and one of said plurality of channels for switching between said channel currents to said common transconductive amplifier;
- a plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits each for generating a current sense signal responsive to said sense current to modulate respective one of said channel currents; and
- a plurality of second switches for switching said sense current to one of said plurality of sampling-and-holding circuits.

2. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of sense resistors each connected between one of said inductors and said converter output for sensing said respective one of said channel currents.

3. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 2, wherein said common transconductive amplifier has an inverting input connected to said converter output, and a non-inverting input selectively connected to one of said plurality of sense resistors by said plurality of first switches.

4. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 3, further comprising a voltage-to-current resistor connected between said inverting input and said converter output.

5. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of sense resistors each connected between one of said low-side switches and said system reference for sensing said respective one of said channel currents.

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6. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 5, wherein said common transconductive amplifier has an inverting input selectively connected to one of said plurality of sense resistors by said plurality of first switches, and a non-inverting input connected to said system reference.

7. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 6, further comprising a plurality of voltage-to-current resistors each connected between said inverting input and one of said plurality of sense resistors.

8. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 1, wherein each of said low-side switches has an ON-resistance serving as a sense resistor for sensing said channel current thereof.

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9. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 8, wherein said common transconductive amplifier has an inverting input selectively connected to one of said phase nodes by said plurality of first switches, and a non-inverting input connected to said system reference.

10. A time-sharing current sense circuit of claim 1, further comprising a set of control clocks for switching said plurality of first and second switches.

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